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1 1. A method of expressing an exogenous gene in a  
2 mammalian cell, said method comprising:  
3 a) introducing into the cell a baculovirus whose  
4 genome comprises said exogenous gene; and  
5 b) allowing said cell to live under conditions such  
6 that said exogenous gene is expressed.

1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein said baculovirus  
2 is a nuclear polyhedrosis virus.

1 3. The method of claim 2, wherein said baculovirus  
2 is an *Autographa californica* virus.

1 4. The method of claim 3, wherein said genome lacks  
2 a functional polyhedron gene.

1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome  
2 further comprises a promoter of a long-terminal repeat of a  
3 transposable element.

1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome  
2 further comprises a promoter of a long-terminal repeat of a  
3 retrovirus.

1 7. The method of claim 6, wherein said retrovirus  
2 is Rous Sarcoma Virus.

1 8. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome  
2 further comprises a polyadenylation signal and an RNA  
3 splicing signal.

- 1           9. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome  
2 further comprises a cell-type-specific promoter.
- 1           10. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell is a  
2 hepatocyte.
- 1           11. The method of claim 1, wherein said mammal is a  
2 human.
- 1           12. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell  
2 comprises an asialoglycoprotein receptor.
- 1           13. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene  
2 encodes carbamoyl synthetase I.
- 1           14. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes  
2 ornithine transcarbamylase.
- 1           15. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene  
2 encodes arginosuccinate synthetase.
- 1           16. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene  
2 encodes arginosuccinate lyase.
- 1           17. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene  
2 encodes arginase.
- 1           18. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene  
2 encodes a gene product selected from the group consisting of  
3 fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase, phenylalanine hydroxylase,  
4 alpha-1 antitrypsin, glucose-6-phosphatase, low-density-  
5 lipoprotein receptor, and porphobilinogen deaminase, factor  
6 VIII, factor IX, cystathione  $\beta$ -synthase, branched chain

7 ketoacid decarboxylase, albumin, isovaleryl-CoA  
8 dehydrogenase, propionyl CoA carboxylase, methyl malonyl CoA  
9 mutase, glutaryl CoA dehydrogenase, insulin,  $\beta$ -glucosidase,  
10 pyruvate carboxylase, hepatic phosphorylase, phosphorylase  
11 kinase, glycine decarboxylase, H-protein, T-protein, Menkes  
12 disease protein, and the product of Wilson's disease gene  
13 pWD.

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1 19. The method of claim 1, wherein said baculovirus  
2 is introduced into said cell by administering said  
3 baculovirus to a mammal comprising said cell.

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1 20. The method of claim 1, wherein said baculovirus  
2 is introduced into said cell in vitro.

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1 21. A method of treating a gene deficiency disorder  
2 in a mammal, comprising:  
3 a) introducing into a cell a therapeutically  
4 effective amount of a baculovirus whose genome comprises an  
5 exogenous gene; and  
6 b) allowing said cell to live under conditions such  
7 that said exogenous gene is expressed in said mammal.

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1 22. The method of claim 21, wherein said mammal is  
2 a human.

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1 23. The method of claim 22, wherein said cell is a  
2 hepatocyte.

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1 24. The method of claim 21, wherein said cell  
2 comprises an asialoglycoprotein receptor.

1           25. The method of claim 21, wherein said gene  
2 encodes a gene product selected from the group consisting of  
3 carbamoyl synthetase I, ornithine transcarbamylase,  
4 arginosuccinate synthetase, arginosuccinate lyase, arginase  
5 fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase, phenylalanine hydroxylase,  
6 alpha-1 antitrypsin, glucose-6-phosphatase, low-density-  
7 lipoprotein receptor, porphobilinogen deaminase, carbamoyl  
8 synthetase I, ornithine transcarbamylase, arginosuccinate  
9 synthetase, arginosuccinate lyase, arginase, factor VIII,  
10 factor IX, cystathione  $\beta$ -synthase, branched-chain ketoacid  
11 decarboxylase, albumin, isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase,  
12 propionyl CoA carboxylase, methyl malonyl CoA mutase,  
13 glutaryl CoA dehydrogenase, insulin,  $\beta$ -glucosidase, and  
14 pyruvate carboxylase, hepatic phosphorylase, phosphorylase  
15 kinase, glycine decarboxylase, H-protein, T-protein, Menkes  
16 disease protein, and the product of Wilson's disease gene  
17 pWD.

add G<sup>2</sup>>

~~Add B<sub>1</sub>>~~